NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1896.-EIGHTEEN PAGES.

CUTURED IN LONDON AND OVER \$50,000 WORTH OF DIAMONDS RECOVERED.

DEPECTOR FROEST ARRESTS TWO SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS, WHO TURN OUT TO BE THE LATE SERVANTS IN THE BURDEN

HOUSEHOLD-A STATE OFFICER WILL AT ONCE BE SENT TO ENGLAND WITH EXTRA-

London, April 17 .- It is believed that the Burburglars have been captured here, and that ost of the stolen diamonds have been recovered. Two men, giving their names as William Robert op and William Turner, and describing selves as gentlemen servants, were arned in the Marlborough Street Police Court aigned in the Marlborough Street Police Court merday, charged with having in their pos-sion twenty-eight diamonds, aggregating at 119,000 in value, for possessing which they ere unable to give any satisfactory account. Dunlop said they had got the diamonds from a old Jew in Halton Garden. Turner said he vas last employed by a gentleman in New-York, and had left that situation in February. The two men were remanded for a week with-

Police Inspector Froest searched the lodgings of the men and found there jewelry worth \$35,000. It is believed that the jewels are the results of the robbery of the residence of I. Townsend Burden, in New-York.

It is asserted that Dunlop was a butler and Turner a footman in the Burden household in New-York. The men had been lodging with a onkeeper in Shepherd Market. They were on the street, near Lang's Hotel, in nd-st. They were both well dressed. It is derstood that Inspector Froest who arrested the men, is entitled to a large reward.

tor Froest said to a representative of the atted Press to-day that he had often seen Dunlop and Turner within the last few days, in the ighborhood of Bond-at. From their dress, manner and general appearance, he thought there was something suspicious about them, and yesterday he and Inspector Hare determined ascertain their character. He had not exd however, to find the Burden robbers, and, matter of fact, had no description of them. The circumstances were that he and Inspector Here virtually seized them without any particthe pretext and searched them in the street. found the two packets of diamonds in Dunlon's breast pocket and, after locking their prisonen up, went to their lodgings, where they found \$25,000 worth of jewelry and diamonds, many of the latter being loose stones, a quantity of which Froest and Hare believe they have cured the entire proceeds of the Burden robbery, and a claim for the reward has been sent by them to Mr. Burden's solicitors.

The quantity of jewelry seized is immense, and is by far the largest haul the police have made in years. The collection consists of a great many diamond necklaces, rings, studs, links, etc., all of exquisite workmanship and design. The Foreign Office and the Police Department have telegraphed to Washington, asking when application for the extradition of the prisoners will be

dishment of Streeter & Co., jewellers and aries, at No. 18 New-Bond-st., and offered eral gems for sale. Mr. Streeter recognized the value of the stones, and noticed that some of them had been removed from settings. He suggested that the gems be cleaned, which rould enable him better to appraise their value. Dunlop and Turner agreed to have the stones cleaned, and a meeting was arranged between them and Mr. Streeter for yesterday. The foregoing facts and the ignorance of precious stones displayed by the would-be venders excited Mr. Streeter's suspicion, and he communicated with the police. Dunlop and Turner kept their appointment, but Mr. Streeter refused to purthase the gems. Policemen were waiting outside, and the two men had hardly left the shop when they were arrested. This version of the circumstances that led to the arrest, discredits the story told by Inspector Froest, who was apparently trying to impress the reporters that capture was due solely to his acumen. There is no doubt that his version was incorrect, and that the arrests would not have been made had it not been for Mr. Streeter's suspicion that the men were trying to dispose of

tolen goods. The American Embassy to-day received inrmation from Washington that steps had been taken for the extradition of the accused

Washington, April 17 .- A cable dispatch rebeived at the State Department this morning Ambassador Bayard reported the arrest in London of the men suspected of the Burden diamond robbery in New-York City. The intelligence was sent by telegraph to Governor Morton, and upon his request the President will issue a warrant to some officer of the New-York detective force, constituting him a Federal officer with authority to proceed to London, and bring back the alleged robbers, if their extradition be granted.

by Governor Morton this afternoon from Secretary Oiney, detailing the arrest of William Robert Dunlop and William Turner, in London, for stealing the Townsend Burden diamonds in New-York City, on the night of December 27 last. The Secretary inclosed a copy of a telegram from United States Minister Bayard, saying that the English authorities were in possession of the property, which is valued at \$58,280, and the men. A reward of \$10,000 had been offered for the capture of these diamond thieves. Extradition papers will be gotten out as quickly as District-Attorney Fellows can prepare them and have them sent to the Governor for his signature. In the mean time, Secretary Oiney has been requested by the Governor to take steps to have the men detained until the papers arrive. tary Olney, detailing the arrest of William Robert

MESSAGES TO MR. BURDEN.

RECEIVES TELEGRAMS FROM MR. WIN-THROP AND J. S. MORGAN & CO.-SUS-ICIOUS ACTIONS OF THE SERVANTS

DUNLOP AND TURNER HERE. was pleasant information which I. Townsend a s East Twenty-sixth-st. Two messages by received early yesterday in his home, at from London told him that William Robert his former butler, and William Turner, try his second man, had been arrested on of the diamonds which were stolen from his on the night of December 27 had been found possession of the prisoners. One message from J. S. Morgan & Co., his London bankand the other was sent by Buchanan Winthrop,
bersonal friend, and one confirmed the other.
Information of the arrest of the thieves and of than \$60,000, was sent also to the police of the joy which was created at the Central Office the intelligence. The Burden diamond robbery the first important robbery which was brought the first important robbery which was brought the attention of the police after Captain O'Brien blaced in command of the Detective Bureau, there was every reason for seal on the part of the detective in the investigation of the lit was a great opportunity for him to show ability by capturing the thieves and recoverage lowers. Mr. Burden first offered a reward and increased his offer to \$10,000.

TELEGRAMS TO MR. BURDEN. Burden was at his home, No. 5 East Twenty-... yesterday afternoon. He was not inclined about the arrest of the diamond thieves, that he felt confident that the right per-

BURDEN BURGLARS CAUGHT. GRAVE FEARS FOR BULUWAYO.

A RUMOR PUBLISHED THAT THE TOWN HAS ALREADY FALLEN.

WEAPONS SAID TO BE CONCFALED BY THE NA-TIVES IN THE PLACE-MORE TROOPS TO BE SENT TO SOUTH AFRICA-THE CAPE

TOWN GARRISON TO BE PERMA-NENTLY INCREASED-PRESI-

London, April 17.-"The St. James's Gazette" publishes a rumor that Buluwayo has been capt-

A dispatch from Buluwayo says that the preserce of a large number of natives within the town is causing uneasiness. Native women have taken a quantity of European clothing out of Buluwayo for the use of Matabeles, who, when attired in such clothing, have been allowed to en-

ured by the Matabeles. The rumor is not con-

ter the place without being questioned. It is belleved that a quantity of asseguis have been smuggled into the town. The white residents demand that a search for concealed weapons be made, fearing that the natives in the town will treacherously attack them. Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, and British High Commisioner in South Africa, in which he

says he does not fear that Buluwayo has been captured by the Matabeles. He adds that every precaution has been taken for the safety of the town. The reinforcements sent to Buluwayo will supplies. Forts have been erected and occupied in the Mangive Pass. Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the

Colonies, in reply to a question by Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, in the House of Commons to-day, said that the Government had decided to-cay, said that the Government had decided to replace immediately the troops which were going into the interior of South Africa by a battalion of infantry and a body of mounted men. The Government, he sa'd, had also decided upon a permanent increase of the garrison in Capt Town. This step had been urged upon them by the military authorities, whose opinion was that the present garrison was inadequate to the defence of the dockyard and coaling stations.

adequate to the deciderate and adequate to the deciderate and a coaling stations.

Cape Town, April 17.—Great Britain has, through the Government of Cape Colony, introduced the Cape Colony, in the Cape Colo coaling stations.

Cape Town, April 17.—Great Britain has, through the Government of Cape Colony, informed President Krüger, of the Transvaal, of her intention to send reinforcements to the British troops in Cape Colony and Natal. The President was assured that this action does not indicate any change in Great Britain's friendly policy toward the Transvaal, and that the information was given to him lest those wishing to prevent a lasting entente between the two countries should misrepresent Great Britain's motives in sending further troops to South Africa.

EDWARD PARDRIDGE DEAD.

THE NOTED WHEAT "PLUNGER" CARRIED OFF BY BRIGHT'S DISEASE-HIS COLOSSAL SPECULATIONS.

Chicago, April 17 .- Edward Pardridge, the wheat speculator, who had been ill for several weeks with Bright's disease, died at 11:30 o'clock this morning. Mr. Pardridge first came into prominence on the Board of Trade as a bear in the wheat market about ten years ago, and is reported to have made and lost several fortunes since that time. He left a fortune of at least \$1,000,000.

Edward Pardridge was about fifty-seven years old He was formerly in the drygoods business in B falo with his brother; they afterward moved falo with his brother; they atterward moved to Chicago. It was as a reckless speculator in wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade that he first became widely known. He operated on the bear side of the market, and his dealings were enormous. He is said to have been short at one time of 22,000,000 bushels of wheat. At this juncture the more conservative houses fearing the effect on the market of his being obliged to cover so great a line, compelled him to curtail his operations.

FIRST DEFENDERS IN WASHINGTON.

THEY VISIT THE CAPITOL AND ARE RECEIVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, April 17.-The First Defenders, who came to Washington last night from their homes in Eastern Pennsylvania, by way of Harrisburg and Baltimore, visited the Capitol this morning. resentatives a round of applause greeted them from the floor and galleries, which was repeated more vigorously a few moments later as their flag, lavigorously a few moments later as their flag, la-belled "The First Flag of the War," was brought into view. The veterans lined up in front of the desk as if expecting to be formally received, but no one appeared, and after waiting a few minutes, they separated and visited other parts of the Capi-tol in groups. Later in the day they marched to the White House and were received by President Cleveland.

AN ENGLISHMAN ACCUSED OF MURDER. Seattle, Wash., April 17.-James E. Allsop, an Englishman, was arrested here yesterday by a Minneapolis officer, and charged with the murder of Miss Lena Olsen, of Minneapolis, in August, 1894, at Duluth, Minn. He is alleged to have decoyed her to an isolated place on the shores of Lake Superior, robbed her of a considerable sum of money, and then murdered her. He is also suspected of having murdered his wife at Tacoma in 1890, she having been killed in that year, supposedly by a runaway, but it is now alleged that she was murdered. Two years afterward he absconded from Tacoma, but was arrested in Minneapolis at the instance of George H. Hollidge, of the Tacoma Light and Water Company, on a charge of falsely securing \$7,000.

BLOODHOUNDS FIND AN INCENDIARY. Greensburg, Ill., April 17 .- James Newman's barn, near Milhousen, this county, was burned last even-ing, consuming 10,000 bushels of corn and 1,000 tons of hay. Eighteen valuable horses and mules were cremated, together with forty head of cattle and hogs. The total loss will be \$15,000. Incen-diarism being suspected bloodhounds were sent for and put on the trail, and late last night a man was found in a tree, where the hounds had chased him. The officers had hard work to keep him from the hands of the enraged citizens. A lynching may yet result, as a dozen barns have been mysteriously burned in the last few weeks.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Albion, N. Y., April 17.—Ex-Postmaster Richard Andrews, of Gaines, committed suicide this afternoon by taking arsenic. He was \$600 short in his accounts as highway commissioner, and had been called to account by his bondsman. He was a merchant at Gaines for thirty years.

St. Louis, April 17.—The Mississippi River Commission, composed of Colonels Flad and Stickney, of St. Louis, and Professor Whiting, of Washington, D. C., departed yesterday for New-Orleans on their annual inspection trip.

Findiay, Ohio, April 17.—The Rev. Joseph E. Eben-Powell, who was indicted at the January term of court for false registration, was convicted yester-day. He is a native of England and registered and voted without being naturalized. The act was done with the intention, he said, of showing how the election laws in the United States are not enforced.

Gloucester, Mass., April 17.—Jonathan Cogswell, seventy-five years of age, a well-to-do citizen of Essex, was found last night in a field some distance from his home burned almost beyond recognition. He had gone into the field early in the day to burn some bushes and it is thought that while climbing over a fence to prevent the fiames reaching an adjoining farm, he fell into the fire and was cremated.

Joining farm, he fell into the fire and was cremated.

Binghamton, N. Y., April 17.—The funeral of Charles Davis, the late receiver of the Elmira National Bank, who died suddenly at Elmira on Tuesday last, was held this afternoon at the First Baptist Church. Among those from out of town who attended were Daniel B. Lamont, of Washington, Becretary of War; John A. Mason, of New-York City, Collector of Internal Revenue; Dr. W. E. Milbank, of New-York; H. D. Appleton and Philo H. Backus, of Albany, and Deputy Collector C. A. King, Herbert C. Davidson and David H. Plough, of the Custom House at New-York.

Sloux City, Iowa, April 17.—The authorities of

of the Custom House at New-York.

Sloux City, Iowa, April 17.—The authorities of this city have just secured evidence that Iowa has been swindled out of thousands of dollars during the last few years by wolf bounty swindlers from neighboring States. William Bailinger was arrested yesterday while attempting to dispose of a number of scalps and has confessed that he secured them from South Dakota parties who, he says, are making a business of purchasing them by the carlot at 30 cents each from States where a small bounty or none at all is paid, and who retail them to farmers near the Iowa border, within which 55 each is paid.

BUFFALO FOR MKINLEY.

POPULAR FEELING REFLECTED IN A MASS-MEETING.

MACHINE-MADE INSTRUCTIONS THAT SIT LIGHT-LY ON THE DELEGATES OF THE XXXIID DIS-TRICT-ANTI-PLATT ORATORS TALK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Buffalo, April 17 .- A mass-meeting of the Republi cans of the XXXIId Congress District, was held at Fidelity Hall, to-night, under the auspices of E. Matthews, of Buffalo, is president. This district elected as delegates to the St. Louis, State mmitteeman John R. Hazel and John Craft, assistant superintendent of the Western Pivision of the Erie Canal. Resolutions passed by that convention, indorsed the candidacy of Governor Morton The division between McKinley and Morton men was close at that time. The power of the organization prevailed over the wishes of the people. To-night's eeting was held to to demonstrate to the delegates how strongly the McKinley sentiment really is, so that they may be guided by it, when Governor Morton shall cease to be a candidate before the convention. It is now believed that the local organization will make no further exertion to defeat the McKinley movement. Its brief alliance with Mr. Platt was not at all satisfactory. He is held ac-countable for the appointment of Daniel O'Grady be Deputy Excise Commissioner for Buffalo Chairman George Bingham, of the Republican General Committee, State Committeemen Hazel and Hurd, and the other organization leaders supported Alderman Caldwell for the appointment. When Mr. O'Grady's selection was made known, Chairman Bingham tok off his Morton button and threw it cuspidor. Alderman Caldwell put his Mor ton button as far from him as a vigorous fling would take it. State Committeeman Hazel is now said to be willing to vote for McKinley. As Cap-tain Kraft holds a position under George W. Aldridge, he had nothing to say, Chairman Bingham said to-day, that there was no doubt that the

people wanted McKinley.

To-night's enthusiastic indorsement of McKinley by the Republicans of the district is Mr. Hazel's authority to vote for him when he shall have paid to Governor Morton the compliment of the first vote, for the convention did not bind him in any specific way to Morton's candidacy. As an indication of the change, which the organization has experienced, the chairman of to-night's meeting was Henry W. Brendel, for many years treasurer or the Executive Committee and a stanch organization man.

Senator Frank D. Pavey, of New-York, predicted McKinley's nomination on the first ballot. "We are not here," said he, "to ask the delegates from this district to violate any pledges or instructions, but we want them to vote for William McKinley when they leave the candidate for whom they were instructed."

they leave the candidate for whom they were structed."

Colonel L. H. Jerome said the McKinley meetings at Utica and Albany had been largely attended in spite of the work of the Hackett and Barnes newspapers and machines.

C. J. Dumar, former president of "Big Six," of New-York, and Georg: E. Matthews also spoke. Mr. Matthews said he had grave doubts whether the delegates from the XXXIId District would have a chance to use a vote for Morton at all. "Morton is old," sand he, "but not too old to learn something. He will probably know that he is dead politically before the hearse comes for him. In all kindness to the gentlemen from the district, I invite them gently but firmly to begin voting for McKinley just as soon as God will let them after they get into the convention.

onvention.

John E. Milholland, of New-York, said that in this John E. Mitholland, of New-York, said that in this game it is the people against a few political road agents. The train has started out, and the only obstacle in the way is a threatened hold-up down in Missouri. There is patronage in the bagagae-car, and the bosses want it, but the engineer won't stop for the hold-up. One of the mangled corpses on the back platform of that train, said the speaker, will be the boss brigand who has been holding up this State for thirty years.

The resolutions adopted stated that the Morton instructions pressed on the delegates from that district were the work of the machine bosses and requested the delegates to vot for McKinley.

RAINES LAW AND INSURANCE.

AGENTS ORDERED TO CANCEL POLICIES ON BUILDINGS AFFECTED.

Potsdam, N. Y., April 17 (Special) .- A result of the law not before made public is its effect on outstanding policies of fire insurance on buildings occupied by persons in the liquor and beer trade. The old line insurance companies have issued circular letters to their agents calling their attention to the increased risk in consequence of the enactment of the Raines law and asking them to cancel all such policies quietly but surely. The following letter has just been issued by the Glens Falls Insurance Company:

following letter has just been issued by the Glens Falls Insurance Company:

To our agents in the State of New-York:

The much-discussed Raines Excise bill has become a law, already partly in force and soon will be altogether. That this law will effect the desirability and value of much property, real and personal, used in the liquor and beer trade, and thus inject a decidedly unfavorable feature into its insurance is evident to any thinking underwriter. It is another of those recurring episodes in the business of fire insurance, with increased hazard as a natural sequence, which requires prompt and thoughtful treatment to avoid unpleasant results. We call your attention to this matter and ask you to make a list of all risks on your Glens Falls register occupied for or used in the business covered by this new law. And as to all such situated from location, financial condition or otherwise as not likely to be continued in use under the law, please arrange to cancel them quietly, but surely, and as to all such offered for insurance decline them for this company. Your local knowledge of individual cases obliges us to leave them to your best judgment, but we wish you to go through the list and deliberately to consider each case and in doing this it will be more safe to regard the effect of the law upon the property than your notion of its effect upon the owner. Like conditions are just as liable to produce like results in fire insurance as in any other business. Several saloon fires have lately occurred, supposed to have been fires have lately occurred. Supposed to have bee

R. A. LITTLE, Secretary,

It is evident that this action by the old-line insurance companies will affect much property besides
that used in the liquor and beer traffic. Property adjacent to such buildings will naturally be obliged to
pay higher premiums from the fact that the adjoining property is uninsured.

MR, LAUTERBACH NOT HOPEFUL.

THINKS THE CHANCES OF THE GREATER NEW-YORK BILL GETTING THROUGH THE

Edward Lauterbach, president of the Republican County Committee, in discussing yesterday the elements which were opposing the passage of the

Greater New-York bill over the vetoes of Mayor Strong and Wurster, said he thought that the chances for getting the bill through the Assembly Strong and Wurster, said he thought the Assembly chances for getting the bill through the Assembly had grown exceedingly small. Mr. Lauterbach seemed to be much impressed with the outspoken opposition to the bill of Congressman Benjamin B. Odeil, jr., chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee; ex-Senator Warner Miller, ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh, of Whitehall, and other Republicans who had declared the measure bad politics for the Republican party.

Mr. Platt said last evening that Congressman Odeil's attitude on the Greater New-York bill was of a complete surprise to him. The apparent revolt of the chairman of the State Executive Committee, who has been looked upon by many machine Republicans as Mr. Platt's favorite for the nomination for Governor next fail, has created something of a sensation in local political circles. Nobody has yet come forward with an explanation of Mr. Odeil's action. It was said hast evening that the explanation would not be forthcoming until the Republican State Committee meets again. Mr. Platt refused to give his version of Mr. Odeil's ulterior designs in the matter.

Speaker Fish is to be in New-York to-day to confer with Mr. Platt on the situation.

BLACK RIVER ON THE RAMPAGE.

Watertown, N. Y., April 17.-Black River, which as been rising at the rate of about twelve inches a day during the present week, is now beginning a day during the present week, is now beginning to do some damage to mill property at weak spots in dams and walls. A dam belonging to H. G. P. Gould, on Independence River in the Adirondacks, has gone out, releasing a considerable quantity of pulpwood, which will be lost. At 3 o'clock this morning a portion of the wall of the Great Bend Paper Company's mill was torn away, causing about \$500 damage.

In this city a portion of the flume of the Water-town Brass Manufacturing Company and the Union Carriage and Gear Company has been torn away, but the damage so far is not great.

The City Flour Mill was carried away by the Tores of the flood this afternoon. Loss, \$5.000. The mills in this city and Carthage are shut down.

PLEAS FOR THE BULFINCH STATE HOUSE. Boston, April 17.-The proposed demolition of the Boston, April 17.—The proposed demolition of the historic Buifinch State House has drawn forth protests from leading architects of Boston, Providence, Philadeiphia and other cities, deprecating the proposed destruction as an act of vandalism and an irreparable loss to the community. The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Samuel Eliot and 12 other prominent men and firms have issued a call for a mass-meeting of protest to be held in Fanculi Hall at noon on April 21.

ADJOURNMENT DAY FIXED. PERISHED IN THE SMOKE. HOT WORDS IN THE SENATE

THE LEGISLATURE DECIDES TO DIS-PERSE ON APRIL 30.

A SUSPICIOUS "ERROR" FOUND IN THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE LEASE BILL-WAS IT A TRICK TO ADVANCE THE MEASURE?-SEN-

ATE PROCEEDINGS.

Albany, April 17 (Special).-Both houses of the Legislature voted to-day to adjourn finally on April 30. The adjournment resolution was adopted unanimously in both Senate and Assembly, the only objector being Senator Grady, who expressed doubts if the calendar could be cleared by April 30. He did not demand a vote, however.

Senator Grady also, for once in his official career, did service to the cities of New-York and Brooklyn this morning. He discovered that Senator Page's bill to lease the Brooklyn Bridge railway to the elevated railroad companies had been erroneously printed. The files said that it was on the order of third reading. Senator Grady said: "Mr. President, this bill was not ordered to third reading. It was only considered in general orders, and has not been advanced." The clerks examined the records and found that Mr.

"Evidently an error," said Senator Page. It is rather remarkable that such "errors" only happen in bills involving millions. There is no bill before the Legislature which is regarded with more suspicion by the members than this one, and it is well known that a powerful lobby is enlisted in its behalf.

It was reported about the Capitol to-day that the trolley and cable railroads of New-York and Brooklyn were making a great fight to get on the Bridge with the elevated rallroads, and that the Tammany Hall Assemblymen were demanding this "concession" to the trolley companies in return for their votes for the Greater New-York bill. Possibly the trolley companies and other street railway interests will "com-

promise" with the clevated railroads by both taking the Bridge.

There is said to be \$600,000 profit a year to the clevated railroads in the Page bill if they gain possession of the Brooklyn Bridge. That is a sum large enough to divide with the trolley companies and leave some for Tammany Hall and other political machines.

possession of the Brooklyn Bridge. That is a sum large enough to divide with the trolley companies and leave some for Tammany Hall and other political machines.

Senator Lexow's bill limiting appeals to the Court of Appeals caused a brief debate in the Senate to-day. Mr. Lexow said there must either be a limitation of cases that may be taken to the Court of Appeals or there must be a

either be a limitation of cases that may be taken to the Court of Appeals or there must be a second division of the court. The bill would relieve the congested condition of the calendar. Senator McCarren offered an amendment exempting negligence cases from the operation of the bill. The measure was advanced to third reading after the amendment had been defeated. The bill authorizing the formation and maintenance of a free public employment bureau in the city of New-York was advanced to third reading. This is the measure introduced early in the session by Assemblyman Wilson and passed by the Assembly on March II. It has since been in the possession of a Senate committee, but it now appears on the calendar of third reading bills and will undoubtedly be passed early in the week.

third reading bills and will undoubtedly be passed early in the week.

The Finance Committee reported favorably Senator Brush's resolution providing for the appointment of an investigating committee of three Senators to investigate and report to the Senate on the water supplies of the State. The resolution carries an appropriation of \$7,500. On Senator Mullin's motion, it was laid over for discussion on Monday night.

FLOWERS FOR SPEAKER FISH.

BILLS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY. Albany, April 17 .- When the Assembly met this morning the atmosphere of the chamber was redo-lent with the perfume of flowers. The Speaker's desk was laden with large and beautiful floral Among these were five baskets, conveying the good wishes of the majority, the minority, the New York City delegation, the Brooklyn delegation and the doorkeepers of the House. After prayer the Speaker expressed his thanks for the manner in which he had been remembered. The calendar was taken up and these bills were passed:

Mr. Austin's. compelling executors to give bonds e end of three years' service. Saunders's, the Mileage Book law amend-

Mr. Saunders's, the Mileage Book law amenus.

Senator Guy's, compelling the filing of claims against New-York City.

Mr. Guy's, providing for commemorating the ratification by the State of the United States Constitution by erecting a monument at Poughkeepsie.

Senator Lexow's, amending the law providing for the constructing of the East River Bridge between New-York and Brooklyn by defining the tween New-York and Brooklyn by defining the duties of the Commissioners.
Senator Guy's, providing for additional damage awards in the construction of a bridge in Thirdave. New-York City.
Senator Ahearn's, making it a misdemeanor for unauthorized persons to wear the badge of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States.

States.

Mr. Scherer's, incorporating the city of Watervilet.

The Raines bill proposing amendments to the
General Ballot law, came to the House for concurrence. Mr. Robbins asked that it be read, but objection was made by Mr. Finn, and it was referred
to the Judiciary Committee.

WORK ON THE CAPITOL STOPPED. THE APPROPRIATION NEARLY EXHAUSTED AND

NO MORE IN SIGHT. Albany, April 17.—Work in the construction de-partment of the Capitol was shut down to-night on account of the lack of funds to carry along further operations. After paying the force, over \$50 men, there was left to the credit of the State Capitol Commission only a few thousand dollars, which will be kept for the maintenance of the

The immediate cause of the suspension of work is the failure of the Senate to take definite action on the Appropriation bill yesterday. Secretary Smith, of the Commission, determined to-day, that something would have to be done, so he communicated by telephone with Lieutenant-Governor Saxton, the chairman of the Commission, at Clyde, and with Superintendent Aldridge, of the State Department of Public Works, and State Engineer Adams, members of the Commission. Messrs. Saxton, Aldridge and Adams, as a majority of the Commission, then authorized the shut-down.

The Lieutenant-Governor suggested that before action was taken, Secretary Smith should communicate with Governor Morton. This Mr. Smith did, but the Governor told him that he could not do anything until the Legislature should authorize a further appropriation. The immediate cause of the suspension of work

KEMPNER DID NOT RESPOND. HAVING AN OPPORTUNITY TO GO BEFORE THE GRAND JURY, HE DECLINED TO DO SO.

Albany, April 17.-District-Attorney Burlingame to-day informed Assemblyman Otto Kempner, of New-York City, that he had held in session the Grand Jury, which finished its business yesterday, and would give Mr. Kempner an opportunity to ap-pear before it at 11 o'clock this morning. Mr. Kempner had previously asked the District-Attor-

Kempner had previously asked the District-Attorney for permission to appear before the Grand Jury and give evidence, with a view to securing the indictment of Speaker Fish and other officials of the Assembly for having the doors of the Assembly closed during the passage of the Raines Liquor Tax bill.

Mr. Kempner, after consultation with his counsel, Albert Hessberg, at 11:30 o'clock this morning, informed the District-Attorney that he would be unable to appear before the Grand Jury to-day, as many of the members whom he desired to call were not in Albany.

Mr. Burlingame said to-night: "I offered Mr. Kempner the opportunity he desired. The members whom he had informed me he desired to appear before the Grand Jury were present at the session of the Assembly to-day, which fact I ascertained by scanning the rollcalls which were had on the final passage of bills."

MR. MORTON AND THE ROBBINS BILL. Albany, April 17 (Special).—It was said to-day by friends of Governor Morton that Assemblyman Rob-bins was mistaken on Wednesday when he believed that the Governor intended to veto the Anti-Coal "Mr. Robbins," said one of these persons, "cer

"Mr. Robbins," said one of these persons, "certainly had reason to think he was hearing a veto message read to him by the Governor, but he was mistaken. It was, in fact, a brief which had been filed with the Governor. The conversation between Mr. Morton and Mr. Robbins also was not quite as pointed as has been represented. What the Attorney-General said was not that he would not ask new the converse of the conv

FIVE CHILDREN DIE AT A FIRE IN TURNER'S FALLS, MASS.

THE FATHER OF TWO OF THE VICTIMS LOSES HOLD OF THEM WHILE CARRYING THEM DOWNSTAIRS FROM THEIR

Turner's Falls, Mass., April 17 .- Five children were suffocated in a tenement-house fire in L-st. this morning. The names of the dead are Aime Dubois, four years old; Lena Dubois, seven, both children of Joseph Dubois; Rosle Roumier, Dubois's stepdaughter, a girl of thirteen; Josephine Coumartine twelve years old, and Edward Coumartine, ten years old, children of Charles Coumertine. The children

fire started in the basement of a market oc cupied by Roberts & Son in a four-story brick ten ent-house, owned by the elder Roberts. It was first discovered by Henry Roberts in his apartments above the market. Instead of awakening the people in the house, he ran into the street shouting "Fire!" and then to the engine-house, where he gave a gen-eral alarm by ringing the bell. His brother Frank In the flats above the Roberts apartments were twenty persons. The fire was burning grease below, and it sent up a dense volume of smoke that rendered life in it impossible. Above the tenement occupied by Henry Roberts and his family were two others occupied by Charles Coumartine and his family and Joseph Dubois, his wife and children, his stendaughter and Theodore Dion, a cripple young man. Above the double tenement was an attic containing several sleeping-rooms used by the older children of both families, young Dion and

Coumartine was awakened by the shouts of "Fire. Getting into his clothing, he told his wife to tak their infant child to a place of safety, which she did. He then ran into the attic and took a little girl and boy, one in each arm, and ran with them lown the stairs. Getting down one flight, he found the smoke so dense that he could not take the children to the street. He rushed to the front window and dropped them on a landing ten feet below. From there they were taken by spectators to a

dren to the street. He rushed to the front window and dropped them on a landing ten feet below. From there they were taken by spectators to a place of safety.

He then ran back into the attic. There the smoke was blinding and suffocating. He says he thought he would be overcome. He managed to get his boy Edward in one arm and Neilie in the other. The children were dazed and helpless. He groped his way with his load to the stairs, where he partly lost consciousness. Through the blinding smoke and fiames all three rolled down the attic stairs to the kitchen. There Coumartine fell and his head struck the stove. He had lost the children. The blow partly aroused him and he rushed to the front window and jumped to the landing. It was only then that he realized that he had left the two children behind. It was impossible for him to go back and come out alive. The children were afterward found suffocated on the kitchen floor. In the other flat Dubois had been aroused more slowly. When he awoke, he says, he tried twice to get into the attic, but he was driven back by the flames and smoke. His children were found on the floor. They had evidently got out of bed and attempted to reach the window. In another room Rosie Roumier was found in bed with the clothing partly pulled over her face. Dion slid out of the window and down a clothes line. People helped him to reach the ground.

CHILIAN CLAIMS THROWN OUT.

TWO SAILORS WHO GET NO SATISFACTION FOR BEING MOBBED IN SANTIAGO HARBOR.

Oakland, Cal., April 17.—After five years the claims of Patrick Shields and Andrew McKinstrey, of the American steamer Keweenaw, against the Chilian Government for injuries received from assaults of a Chillan mob at Santiago, have finally een thrown out of all the courts and commissions Shields and McKinstrey were sailors on the Kewee naw, which entered Santiago Harbor a week after the Baltimore sailors wer so roughly handled by the mobs of that city in 1891. The sailors of the Kewee-naw did not fare any better than did their fellows naw did not fare any better than did their fellows on the Baitimore, and they each made claims against the Government of Chili, Shields for \$100,000 and McKinstrey for \$20,000. The matter was eventually referred to the Anglo-Chilian Commission, the men being British subjects; and yesterday their attorneys received a letter from the British representative on the Commission stating that the Commission, by a unanimous vote, has declared itself incompetent to adjudicate upon the claims of McKinstrey and Shields against the Chilian Government.

FOUND A BURGLAR IN THE GARRET.

AN UNEXPECTED DISCOVERY IN THE VILLAGE OF PAWLING.

Poughkeepsia, April 17 (Special).-There was considerable excitement among the children in the vil-lage school at Pawling. Dutchess County, yesterday Owing to the warm weather it was de cided to take the stove down and store it away for the winter. A son of Charles Coleman was sent through the trapdoor in the ceiling to put the stovepipe away. As soon as his eyes became accustomed to the darkness, he rushed down stairs and told the teacher there was a man upstairs. The school teacher went up through the trapdoor and lighting a match saw a r:an standing close to the wall to hide his face. As soon as an alarm was raised the man came down and made his escape. A searching party headed by Deputy-Sheriff Fen immediately started in pursuit of the stranger. After a long search he was seen wading through a swamp not far from the village. Fen fired a shot at him and he surrendered. His name is William Osborne. He was taken to South Dover, where he will have a

was taken to South Dover, hearing.

An investigation showed that in the schoolhouse garret was a general assortment of horse-blankets, milk cans, boots, whiskey and other things. About a month ago the home of Theodore Wheeler was robbed. An effort was also made to set the house on fire, but the burglar falled. Among the stolen goods in the garret were found these belonging to Mr. Wheeler.

THROUGH THE STRAITS OF MACKINAC. Mackinaw City, Mich., April 17.-The steamer City of Berlin, bound from Chicago to Fairport, passed through the icefields of the Straits of Mackinac yesterday morning, being the first vessel to pass the straits and formally open the navigation of the Great Lakes for the season. The wind is strong, and driving ice floes through the straits in a dense fog.

HIS SHIP SURROUNDED WITH ICEBERGS. Boston, April 17.-Captain Shepherd, of the Leyand Line steamer Victorian, reports that on the way over from Liverpool he passed a large number of icebergs. He first sighted the bergs at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of April 13, being at that time about one hundred and fifty miles east of the northernmost part of Newfoundland, and just where the Gulf Stream comes down from Davis where the Guil Stream comes down from Davis Straits. The bergs sighted at that time were six in number, and Captain Shepherd says they were at least 160 feet high and 200 feet long. Soon after that the steamer entered heavy fields of ice, and that the steamer entered heavy fields of ice, and half an hour later she was surrounded by many large bergs. Captain Shepherd says that the sight was magnificent and terrible. At one time he was able to count fifty immense bergs from the deck of the vessel, and many more were in sight, the procession stretching far away to the north. He says that the movement of the ice from the north is rapid, making it dangerous to vessels, especially in a fog, and he advises the captains of outgoing Atlantic liners to keep well to the southward in order to avoid it.

AN INSANE WOMAN'S LEAP TO DEATH. Pittsburg, April 17.-Last night a woman jumped from the Smithfield-st. bridge into the Monongahela River. She was quickly swept away by the current, and her body has not been recovered. current, and her body has not been recovered. Will-lam Balley, of Reading, Penn., was the only wit-ness to the jump, and informed the bridge watch-man. Balley described the woman as about twenty-five years of age, and well dressed. Balley was arrested in connection with the case, but was re-

leased. The woman who jumped from the bridge railing, seventy-five feet, to the river below, was Mrs. George White, of Monongaheia City. Her husband is a coal miner in the Black Diamond Mine. Mrs. White had been in Pittsburg two weeks, visiting her mother. She was thirty years of age. She had frequently threatened to drown herself, being the victim of an illness which caused temporary aberration. The body has not yet been found.

SIXTY LOCOMOTIVES FOR RUSSIA.

Philadelphia, April 17.-The Baldwin Locomotive portant contract with the Russian Government for sixty large freight engines to be finished by July I. With the completion of this contract the company will have constructed since October, 186, 184 engines for the Russians. The previous orders have all been filled. PRICE THREE CENTS

CHARGES OF FALSEHOOD MADE AND RE-

PELLED. SENATOR GEAR'S CRITICISM OF JAMES B. WEAVER

AROUSES THE WRATH OF SENATOR ALLEN-THE NEBRASKA POPULIST CALLED TO ORDER AND HIS WORDS TAKEN

DOWN - MR. HILL CON-TINUES HIS SPEECH.

Washington, April 17 .- Mr. Hill this afternoon continued without finishing the speech he began yesterday against the passage of the Peffer resolution to investigate the bond sales of the present Administration. He still has much material in reserve, and may continue for two or three days, especially if he secures the assistance he did this afternoon.

As the hour of 4 o'clock approached, Mr. Hill reached a point in his remarks where he was about to yield to a motion to go into executive session, when Mr. Gear laid before the Senate the bill agreed upon by the Committee on Pacific Railroads, of which he is chairman, providing for the refunding of the debts of the bond-aided Pacific railroads. This report led to sensational incident, and prolonged a warm and personal debate for more than an hour.

Mr. Hill, who was willing to be interrupted, yielded to Mr. Allen, who began to denounce the action of the committee. It was, he said, a matter of common report that the "notorious Collis P. Huntington and his lobbyists had been seeking to influence legislation relative to these roads." Mr. Allen called the attention of the Senate to the fact that no invitation had been issued to the people along the lines of these roads or to their patrons to appear before the committee and give the information of which they were possessed. There had been a studied effort on the part of the committee to cut off these people and not get a full and free expression of public sentiment.

Mr. Gear retorted with warmth. Mr. Aller had no right to impugn the chairman of the committee for not sending out notices to every Tom, Dick and Harry all over God's country. The public had been informed through the papers of the hearing, and all who saw fit to come had been heard. The committee had followed the universal custom of both branches of Congress in conducting the hearing.

THE TROUBLE BEGINS.

This explanation did not appeare the Senator from Nebraska. Mr. Allen replied that he had seen the supreme magnate of the Pacific bondaided roads, that "embodiment of corruption itself, eitting in the committee-room like an autocrat, lording it over the committee, and with his lobbyists occupying seats there, but not a single farmer who had been oppressed by the road, not a single patron of the line itself." He repeated that there had been a studied and fixed purpose to exclude these people from the hearings of the committee.

Mr. Gear said that he had invited the Senator to come before the committee, but he had not done so. He represented in part-Mr. Gear would not say misrepresented-a State interested in those roads, and yet he declined the committee's invitation to present and give such testimony as he saw fit. The Senator from Nebraska belonged to a class of people who sought to pull down rather than build up. "I have known him for thirty years, and have known all the parties with which he has affiliated," said Mr. Gear, "and now he turns up here as what my friend, the Senator from Mississippi, would call

Mr. Allen was proceeding to give an account of his political history, but prefaced his remarks with an apology for his interference in the "ex-

hibition" of the Senator from New-York. "The what?" asked Mr. Hill, in astonishment, "Your speech, I should perhaps say," replied

Mr. Allen, sarcastically.
"Yes, that's better," replied Mr. Hill.

he had voted, first for Lincoln, then twice for Grant, whereupon Mr. Gear arose and congratulated him on being right so far in his political career. "My fourth vote was cast for that grand old man, Samuel J. Tilden," Mr. Allen continued, and before he could go on Mr. Hill jumped up with, "And I congratulate the Senator on that vote." "Next I voted for Garfield," said Mr. Allen, paying no attention to either interruption, "and in 1884, had I been at home, I should have voted for Blaine, for I believe that he and Samuel J. Tilden were two of the greatest men this country has ever produced. In 1888, I regret to say, I voted for the late President Harrison. In 1892 I voted, thank God,

for James B. Weaver." Mr. Chandler called Mr. Peffer's attention to the wide latitude the discusion was taking by saying that the Senate was patiently waiting until Mr. Hill should exhaust himself, so that it might vote on the pending resolutions, but that Mr. Allen was deraying the action desired by his wn party colleagues.

Mr. Gear sought to reply briefly, but Mr. Peffer objected. Mr. Hill, who had carefully wrapped up his doguments, arose with the remark, "I have the floor, and I yield to the Senator from Iowa; the Senator

from Kansas has nothing to do with it." Mr. Gear again congratulated Mr. Allen on the fact that he had been right in at least four of as Mr. Weaver was concerned, he was simply a confiscationist, and believed in confiscating the railroads, telegraphs, telephones and other great works which belonged to private individuals or

MR. GEAR ACCUSED OF FALSEHOOD. Mr. Allen replied with intense emphasis that Mr. Weaver was one of the most distinguished citizens of the United States, and he denied that he believed in the doctrine of confiscation. That statement of the Senator from Iowa Mr. Allen characterized as false.

Mr. Gear retorted that Mr. Weaver stood in that campaign, and stord to-day, on the Ocals platform. He believed in the rights of the government to seize all railroads, telegraph lines and telephones and other public works, and pay for the same with an unlimited issue of paper money. That, Mr. Gear said, was nothing short of confiscation; it was confiscation." said that Mr. Weaver was a citizen of his (Gear's) own State, and he had heard him make such declarations, and the statement that the Senator from Iowa now made was true. He would leave the Senator from Nebraska to dispute that matter and the interpretation of the Ocala platform with Mr. Weaver himself.

"No," said Mr. Allen, bitterly, "I will not dis pute with James B. Weaver himself. I dispute with the Senator from Iowa. He is in this chamber. I am his equal here, and elsewhere, for that matter. He cannot stand here and utter falsehoods of that kind against one of the greatest and most illustrious citizens of the United States because he happens to be a Populist, and go unwhipped of the rebuke his language justly and necessarily deserves."

MR. ALLEN "CALLED DOWN." Instantly upon the delivery of these words Mr. Hoar jumped to his feet, called Mr. Allen to order and demanded that his words be taken lown. Mr. Faulkner moved that Mr. Allen be

EARLY BUYERS of outing apparel will find much of interest in our varied assortment of crash and homespun suita. Sizes to fit any man; prices to fit any pures. Bioyres suits and odd trousers to match. GEORGE G. BENJAMIN, BROADWAY, COR. STH-ST.—(Advi.